

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N.C., MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1851.

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JOHN F. FOSTER, Editor.

The Herald of the 27th says that Hooper of the Chambers (Ala.) Tribune, was only joking when he talked about the whip party at the North being thoroughly abolished, as quoted in the JOURNAL. For our part we would like as little of such joking as possible. It hits too hard. Most people remember the story of the fellow, who after receiving a terrible scolding on the bread-basket, requested to be informed as to whether it was bestowed in fun or in earnest. "In earnest, of course," was the reply. "Well," said the fellow, "I'm glad of that, for I don't like such jokes." In the present case, were we a Whip, we would be like the fellow—we would prefer thinking "Jone" in earnest, for we couldn't begin to like such jokes. They are altogether too execrating. It is like horse-kicking by way of amusement.

Trade of San Francisco.

In looking over the list of arrivals and clearances at San Francisco from the 1st to the 15th August inclusive, as published in the New York Shipping List, we find the arrivals to have been 93, and the clearances 45. It is surprising to mark the diversified trade indicated by the ports from which vessels have arrived or to which clearances are made. Among the most important points we find Hong Kong in China, Calcutta in the East Indies, Hobart Town in Van Diemen Land, and Sidney in New South Wales, together with the Sandwich Islands, the Navigator group and other islands in the Pacific. There are arrivals from Manila and from Quebec; from Gotenburg in the extreme North of Europe, and from the Falkland Islands on the extreme South of South America. Taking it upon the whole, San Francisco, its trade, its people and its prospects, is the queerest, most mixed up and astonishing place in the world. The very names of some of the ports with which San Francisco trades are so strange as to make one think he is reading Cook's voyages, or something of the kind. It is a new world opened to commerce.

European Politics.

The position of things in Europe is very peculiar. It would seem that absolutism is more firmly established and more arrogant than ever, and that the only effect of the great ferment of 1848 has been to rivet the chains of the people more strongly and securely. The former responsible Cabinet of Hungary has been merged into the Central Austrian authority at Vienna. And we now find that by formal declaration, dated August 24th, the Emperor of Austria has avowed his determination to rule absolutely and to abolish the responsibility of his Cabinet to any other authority than his own. The Cabinet is to swear in his hands unconditional fidelity, as also the engagement to fulfill all imperial resolutions and ordinances. In fact every semblance of responsible government is done away with. The ministerial countenance is hereafter simply a warranty that the appointed persons have been observed, and that the imperial ordinances have been punctually and exactly carried out.

The King of Prussia lately paid a visit to his dominions on the Rhine, and while in Cologne, made an address, in which he stated plainly that they were too ticklish under their press, and that he was determined to restrain its liberty, so that it should give him no more trouble. He spoke right absolutely and royally. So that Prussia and Austria may be considered as leagued together in the cause of despotism. In the Austrian dominions all the resources of petty tyranny are brought to bear for the suppression of popular feeling. A bride in Hungary recently had her hair cut off at the altar by a gendarme, because, according to the custom of the country, it was bound with red, white and green ribbons, this produced an affray which resulted in the death of seven men, three gendarmes and four peasants, among them the bridegroom and the gendarme who cut the hair. The same state of things prevails in Italy, and produces the same exasperation. How long this will last is hard to tell. Things are far from secure. There may be an outbreak any time, but without more intelligence, there will not soon be any real improvement.

Arrival of the Africa.

The steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 24th, with Liverpool dates to the 13th.

The English papers are occupied with the discussion of the Cuba question, and the details of the Cuban news. The Spanish Cortes are to be convened early in November. A challenge has been sent to the yacht America, by the beachman of North Yarmouth, offering to run one of their clipper yaws against her for £100. The Bloomer makes some progress in England. The arrivals of specie in England are very large, being about three millions and a half of dollars for the week ending on the 12th. Money is easier and business good.

The suppression of the constitution by the Emperor of Austria, has caused much discontent throughout Austria, Germany and Italy, and an outbreak may be expected. The Emperor of Russia in person was to have opened the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow on the 31st ult.

FRANCE.—A good deal of feeling has been excited by the promulgation of a decree compelling foreigners proposing to reside in France to obtain immediate leave to do so from the authorities. This decree does not apply to travelers having passports, but is aimed at political refugees and agitators, and hence the excitement.

Advices from Paris state that instructions had been sent by the government to the commandant of the French squadron, at the Antilles, to assist the Cuban Government in repelling the invaders.

The Cuffar war at the Cape of Good Hope, still continues.

The only change we notice in the markets, is a rise of 1 of a cent per lb. in the inferior description of Cotton.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES.—Miss Hayes, the distinguished Irish Vocalist, made her first public appearance in this country on Tuesday night last, at Tripler Hall, N. Y. City. Before an audience of four thousand persons. She was very successful, and it is said will be popular as she sings songs which all can understand and feel.

Accepted.

Mr. Curtis of Boston, Mass., to whom the President tendered the appointment of Supreme Court Judge, has accepted it.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—We learn that the Governor has forwarded to Washington City the block of marble contributed by the citizens of Lincoln, to be placed in the Washington Monument for North Carolina; and that he has also made arrangements for having the block properly prepared for its place in the Monument, according to the directions of the last Assembly, by some artist in that City.

We understand further that the Governor would have sent on this block some time since, but has delayed doing so in the hope that he would be able to find some North Carolina artist who would undertake to cut the State's arms and the inscription upon it. Having failed in this, he has accordingly forwarded the block as above stated.—Standard.

Mr. Owen's Letter.

We publish Mr. OWEN's letter to the Washington Republic. It looks to us like a very poor, shilly-shally affair, and shows the man to be, if not cold-blooded and heartless, certainly perfectly worthless, and unfit for his position. There is no attempt to justify his neglect of the prisoners now in Havana, for whose comfort he has attempted nothing;—has not even taken the trouble to see them:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, HAVANA, Sept. 16, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic: Sir: In your weekly issue of the 28th ult., you do me the justice to object to my condemnation without a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to accede to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th ult.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am undeserving censure, and that I had no opportunity of doing any thing in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place, and not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my seat till some time after ten o'clock. When, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampiro. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing—that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners.—Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in the opinion by the high command of the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as all I could have asked to be permitted to do had already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to left my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for by them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends.—It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the governor and captain general, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that I received no information of the thing for which the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at large.

The charge of indifference to the dreadful condition of such a number of men, the bitterest enemy I have on earth, and not believing it a humane belief, it is a falsehood and an unfounded calumny. If it were allowable on such an occasion, I would most solemnly declare before God that, in my judgment, at the time and under the circumstances, it was not in my power either to have an interview with the prisoners, or to have done any thing on their behalf.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. OWEN.

The same number of the Republic contains also the following circular, signed J. S. Thrasher, and purporting to have been written at the request of the prisoners.

It bears all the marks of reliability, and from its internal evidences, we have no doubt that it can be depended on. The Republic says that it does not know who Mr. Thrasher is; and that, therefore, the letter must speak for itself.

HAVANA, September 11, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic:

Having been requested by a very large portion of the prisoners of the late Cuban expedition to write to their friends informing them of their situation and good health, I have thought it best to throw my observations, which must necessarily be general in their principal features, into the form of a circular, and I have now the honor to address you this at the request of all the prisoners.

The prisoners were brought to this city in different lots, and as fast as they arrived were shaved of their hair, chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon in the prison. During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them. The British consul, Joseph T. Crawford, esq., did so on the first day, and accompanied by Messrs. W. S. Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the first cheering words. On the next day, Mr. Allen F. Owen, the American consul, asked for and obtained permission, and as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that "the President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them, but the consequence of receiving a letter from Capt. Schlicht, sent to see them, and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner that the English consul had provided for his countrymen.

I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday, 5th inst. at noon, when I found that twenty-five had that morning been sent to the hospital, and that some of the others had had their chains taken off—for what reason I could not learn. The Americans and some others I found very much improved in health, and the language of the others had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for, and I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been.

On leaving the prison I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners; and so great was the interest shown in their behalf that our efforts were crowned with the most successful result. This occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentlemen who so generously provided me with funds, without which my efforts would have been barren; and also to many American friends, who contributed not only money but personal effects. I would gladly mention names, but the impossibility of naming all would render the particularizing of a few apparently inviting and the generalizing of the rest unconnected with the press; these are Mr. White, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Mr. Callahan, of the New Orleans Picayune. To these gentlemen, in company with many others, much praise is due.

On Saturday the prisoners received several visits, and a sum of money wherever to purchase bread. Mr. Smith also took to them cigars and other comforts. On Sunday morning their chains were taken off, they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to send them their extra clothing. They were in excellent spirits, and as many of their countrymen had not obtained permission to visit them, and they found they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay. Writing materials were to-day allowed them at the request of Mr. Smith, and many of them wrote to their homes. They all received small sums of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy; on this day they received information that Commodore Parker was not allowed to see them, which they regretted exceedingly, and during the afternoon they had a short visit from Mr. Owen.

On Monday morning, as they were to embark early, Mr. Smith, Mr. Callahan, and myself visited them before they left; they had coffee and bread before going on board, and the coffee they received from the government, each man had a pea-jacket, a woolen shirt, a pair of pants, a pair of stockings, and a tin pot; and on board ship were placed for their use eight hundred and twenty-five pounds of chocolate, two boxes tobacco, two barrels vinegar, and some small stores, and the sum of seven hundred and thirty-five dollars was placed in the hands of Captain Crawford, of the British ship, for the general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the German Society gave, Capt. Oriole one hundred and thirty-six dollars for the Germans, and several persons left sums for individuals. They embarked in high spirits and excellent health, all de-

siring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends, with assurances of their high hopes for a speedy release. Those who remain here awaiting ship will follow their companions in a few days.

Those who are in the hospital are all doing well, and are very well cared for by every one around them. They also have been allowed writing materials, and their friends will probably receive letters from them as early as they may receive them. The Captain General has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative both to sick and well, and their attendants and jailors have treated them with much consideration.

In regard to exertions for their liberation I would suggest to you some prompt effort in their behalf, through the American minister at Madrid, for the reason that the proximate accouchement of the Queen will afford a most advantageous opportunity to grant them all a free pardon, and the liberation of three here would induce us to suppose that a like boon might be obtained for all.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your very obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

ANOTHER INVASION OF CUBA.—A dispatch from New Orleans says:—A report was in circulation in that city to the effect that Gen. Quitman would shortly place himself at the head of another Cuban Expedition. The report was not generally credited.

New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer speaks of a new expedition as follows:

"One word more. That a day, and hour, and means, and all the appliances of war, will be arranged at no very distant day, out of the jurisdiction of the United States, to make another attempt upon Cuba, I am certain. It may be at a time when this government is preoccupied with a Cabinet about to retire, and a new one about to enter upon public duties—when there is a kind of interregnum, and political parties are not disposed to peril popularity. It may be sooner—but it will take place, unless there are means taken to suppress the very designs of men."

One question, property question alone—is the obstacle to a much earlier action. However, you may be compared to a more advanced state of civilization. Cuba than has ever yet been talked of or contemplated by the public. I have no disposition either to alarm or excite any one—but I have no hesitation in predicting that an attempt will be made, because I believe that a very formidable military force will be concentrated at a great distance from the U. S. for the purpose of making a descent upon Cuba, and then no one except the commander of it, can know the appointed hour.

Whatever reliance is to be placed in these statements, of one thing we are very confident. The Spanish tyranny will never be permitted to rest securely in Cuba. The blood of such men as Lopez, Pragy Crittenden, Kerr, and their slaughtered American companions, cries from the ground against the enemies of Cuban liberty. When the time comes, thousands will rise to the support of the cause sanctified by their martyrdom.—Savannah News.

Cotton Culture in British India.

The Southern States of America have increased their shipments of cotton to Great Britain, in 1850, from 16,000,000 pounds to 60,000,000 pounds, while British India has but swollen her exports from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds. We cannot avoid wishing for some explanation of the anomaly. Capital has not been wanting in the East, neither has there been any difference to the question on the part of the authorities; yet the real progress made is so small, and we are really at the present moment obtaining less cotton from India than in 1841 and 1842.

As regards the progress of the supply of raw cotton in British India for local use and export to other countries, it is estimated in round numbers to be at the present day 450,000,000 lbs. annually, of which fully two-thirds are worked up in the country for local purposes. The remaining one-third, China annually one-half, leaving about one-sixth of the entire produce of the country at the disposal of Great Britain.

That there are vast tracts of land in each of the three Indian presidencies capable of being brought under cotton cultivation, as also a dense population at disposal for working such lands, there appears to be little doubt; but the real question to be determined is, whether the cotton of India is not inferior to larger quantities of cotton raised in the natives themselves produce and use, and which they can more readily furnish; or whether they want some other kind or condition of cotton than is at present produced in India. The result of long evidence given by Manchester manufacturers, Liverpool brokers, Bombay merchants, and East India civilians, before the committee of the House of Commons on the growth of cotton in India, has been, that although a lessening of the cost to the manufacturer of the present quality of Indian cotton would to certain extent enable him to work off larger quantities of it, the great want is a better quality of article—such a description of produce as shall enable it to be freely worked up in place of much of the present American sorts, and with which it cannot compete.

Much has unquestionably been done in the way of improving the growth and preparation of Indian cotton; the East India company has spent largely in importing seed, implements, and experienced hands from the cotton growing States of America, as well as in prizes for the best and largest samples of fine cotton produced within the presidency, for shipment to England. In 1824 there existed a difference of 21 per lb. between the average price of Upland American cotton and the average price of Indian cotton at Liverpool. In 1836 there was a difference of 34 per lb. in the same qualities, whereas since 1844 the differences between them have only varied from 1d. to 1d. per lb.

So long since as 1788, the court of directors called the attention of the Indian government to the cultivation of cotton in India, with a view to its encouragement. Two years later, reports were received of the culture carried on, and seed from the Mauritius and Malta was distributed throughout the Indian Peninsula. In 1799 and 1800, plantations were formed on the Malabar coast and in the Circars. From 1801 to 1818, various samples of American, West Indian, and Persian seeds were sent out as also improved gins for cleaning cotton. In 1818, four cotton farms, of 400 acres each, were established at Timmiveli, Coimbatore, Masulipatam, and Vizagapatam. In 1823, Barbadoes and Brazil cotton was grown by Lady Hastings at Barrackpore. Five years later, attention was again called to the subject of cotton culture by Lord Ellenborough, then president of the Indian board. Between 1830 and 1840, various reports were received from the different presidencies, testifying to the practicability of applying the European mode of culture to the soil of India.

To the present time these experiments have been continued with varying degrees of success. In the Doab, at Agra, and at Gorrakpore, the results appear to have been unfavorable; but elsewhere there is good reason to believe that although no immediate and important improvement in the quality of the crops seems to have taken place, a better system has been gradually introduced among the people habitually averse to any changes whatever, whether in their religion, their industry, or their customs.—London Globe.

EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—The Messenger says: "A report is current that an expedition is about to be sent from France into the sea of Japan. It is said that it will consist of a frigate, a corvette, and a steamer, under the orders of a rear-admiral, who has long navigated in the Pacific ocean and the Chinese seas. This expedition will, it is added, be at once military, scientific, and commercial, and has for object to open to European commerce States which have been closed against it since the 16th century."

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Philadelphia Ledger of the 8th inst. says:—The first locomotive ever used in the United States is still in good running order on the Little Schuylkill railroad. It was built in Liverpool, England, by Edward Bury. At that time it was necessary to send a man from England to put the engine in running order on the road. It is but twenty years ago that Edward Bury's engine was placed upon our road. Since then the iron track has been extended to the Pacific ocean, and the force breasting of the iron horse is heard in almost every valley; the ingenuity of our own mechanics enables them to supply our own engines, and even furnish them to nations across the ocean. We're a progressive people.

From the Boston Post.

A Song.
Fam me gently, southern zephyrs,
For my soul is sad and lone!
Be ye perfumes from the islets
That my weary heart has known!
Where its ripples grow thick fingered,
In my boyhood's morning calm,
And my heart has been so often
All its woes with fragrant balm!

Fam me gently, southern zephyrs,
For my eyes are strangely dim!
And I hardly hear the echo
Of my youth's celestial hymn!
For my dreamy course is distant
From the heavens loved of old,
And around me now are beating
Stormy seas and billows cold!

Fam me gently, southern zephyrs,
For my soul is sad and lone!
Be ye perfumes from the islets
That my weary heart has known!
Where its ripples grow thick fingered,
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And around me now are beating
Stormy seas and billows cold!

OTT AXTON.

Cat Latin.

FELIS SEQUITUR A FABLE.
Felix sequitur a fable.
Intenti sui cum oculis
Prendere ratem;
Murmurem currens super floor,
In numero domo, tres ore more—
Obliat catem.
Felix sui oculis,
Illi habet, inquit, se, I guess—
Domus ludant,
Tune illi crept towards the group,
Hissam, dial, good rat sound—
Pungent suum.
Mice continued all ludere
Intenti they in ludem were—
Gaudere!

Tune rashed the felis into them;
Et tore them comes limbo from limb—
Violenter.

Mures comes nibe be shy,
Et aurem praebe mihi—
Benigne,
Sic hoc factum "verbum sat."
Avoid a devilish big Tom cat—
Stupide!

Sonnet on the Mosquito.
The little mosquito, the blood-sucking scamp,
How demurely he sits till you blow out the lamp;
Then he stretches out his wings and lights on your nose,
And does all he can to disturb your repose;
And if he can't bleed you with gimblet or blade,
He'll sting the last of your seven million blades.
This last is the worst. How often I've sworn
That the locusts of Egypt were not half the bore
Of these little devils, that loiter about the night,
Who will sting you a song before taking a bite.
Now, welcome, cold winter, the north winds may blow,
I would welcome the rain, the sleet, and the snow,
I would welcome St. Patrick's Day to this our fair land,
If in killing those wing'd devils he would lend us a hand.

Boston Post.

A French Lottery.

A Paris letter relates the following account of a singular lottery scheme:
The administration of the lottery of the golden ingots have just closed their doors, having, as they say, sold the last of their seven million tickets. This lottery is approved of by the government, the Minister of the Interior being at the head of the presiding commission. The tickets are at a franc a piece, and after all expenses are paid, and the value of the prizes is deducted, there will probably remain between four and five million francs. With this money five thousand laborers will be sent to California. The principal republican newspaper, the National, has just published a severe article on this subject, on the part of the government. It says that the plan is to send them gratis to the new Eldorado, to furnish them the instruments necessary to a miner, to provide them with provisions for a fortnight, and then leave them to their own resources, 20,000 miles from home, in a barbarous country, ignorant even of the language that is spoken there. It implores the government to alter its determination on this point, and to send the four millions of francs made by the lottery to the poor of France, beyond the seas, they may be sent to Corsica or Algeria, where they may be under the protection of the tri-color, and where their native tongue is the language of the country. This advice from the National is rather late. The privilege of conveying the five thousand emigrants to California was ceded some months ago to Messrs. Major & Co. of Havre, and this firm is actively engaged in making its preparations. I know, from the fact that I have seen letters from them to the United States consul here, asking information on the laws of the United States in regard to the space to be allowed each passenger in ships entering American ports. They are to have seven hundred and ninety-five francs for each passenger thus conveyed.

The lottery is a new one, and is a benevolent motive, the ticket holders are the last persons whose interests are consulted. There are but two hundred and twenty-four prizes for seven millions of tickets; the largest is eighty thousand dollars, and the others diminishing gradually down to the hundred. Some one has said that the chance of the holder of a single ticket to draw a prize is just about the chance he has of being struck by lightning. Rothschild has taken over 20,000 chances. The drawing takes place on the 1st of October.

From the Mississippi, 19th inst.

For Governor Jefferson Davis.

The nomination of the following announcement that the Mississippians have elected, and ratified the nomination already made by the People in their primary assemblies, of Col. Jefferson Davis for the office of Governor.
In this instance, as in every other when the people have called upon him to serve them, he has yielded to their wishes. The preliminary proceedings will be ratified at the polls, and he will be triumphantly called to the Executive office.
To the People of Mississippi:
The committee which was appointed by the convention, which was held in the city of Jackson on the 16th and 17th of June last, to fill by nomination any vacancy which might occur in the ticket which was then offered to the people, has been relieved of the necessity of indicating a suitable candidate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Gen. Quitman. The people and the democratic press of the whole State have already nominated Col. Jefferson Davis for Governor of Mississippi. We regard, therefore, Col. Davis as the candidate of the people, and we will not withhold the expression of the ready and cordial concurrence of the committee.

E. C. WILKINSON, Chairman.

Jackson, September 16th, 1851.

A fearful visitation has befallen the Kingdom of Naples. The villages and towns of one entire region have been laid in ruins by the sudden and repeated shocks of an earthquake. For many miles round in the district of Basilicata, the fatal convulsion of nature spread ruin and dismay; at Bari and Melfi whole streets and all the principal buildings were levelled to the ground; hundreds, if not thousands, of human victims were overwhelmed in their fall. No previous perturbation of the elements seems to have preceded the approach of the calamity. The weather was calm, and the bright wave broke upon the strand as it had continued to do every morn and eve since 1789, when a similar catastrophe occurred; but in an instant destruction was spread wide among the people, and the entire district became one vast scene of desolation and distress.

PROGRESS OF ST. LOUIS.—On the 10th inst., a tract of land in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis, called Stoddard Addition, was sold by auction in lots. The gross amount of sales of the day was two hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars, and only one-third of the lot was sold. The sale was to be continued on the following day. This fact is a remarkable evidence of the progress of a city which but a few years ago was a mere village.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—The New York Tribune, alluding to Mr. Fillmore's professions about carrying out the fugitive slave law, reminds him, in the following manner, of his having given a runaway negro money to aid him to get off his master.
"The Constitution is not altered since Millard Fillmore gave Milton Clark money to aid him in his flight from slavery, and we heartily approve the deed."

The San Francisco papers are again agitating the question of the annexation of the line of steamers between that city and China. The Alta California says that the subject will be brought before Congress at an early day during the coming session, and that, until after the decision of that body is known, the merchants of San Francisco have determined to move no further in the matter.

Meeting of the Citizens of Newbern.

It being made known to the citizens of the town of New-Berne, that a vessel, the property of Rodney French, of Massachusetts, had arrived at our Port soliciting employment; a portion of the town assembled in public meeting at the Court-house on the 17th inst.

When Matthew A. Outten, was called to the Chair, and Wm. G. Bryan appointed Secretary. After the meeting was organized, the following preamble and resolutions were reported, read and unanimously adopted:
WHEREAS, in the late attempts to reclaim fugitive slaves in the State of Massachusetts, which slaves had escaped from their lawful owners in the Southern States, Rodney French, a citizen of the town of New Bedford, in the aforesaid State of Massachusetts, was foremost in the lead of the opposition to the execution of the law under which said slaves were claimed to be restored to their owners, and the said Rodney French did by his acts and public speeches endeavor to influence and excite the abolition party of his town to resist the execution of the Laws of the United States, and in said speeches he called on the fugitive slaves and free negroes to arm themselves and prevent the taking away slaves, and whereas the said Rodney French has a vessel now in our port soliciting Southern men for employment, and in view of these facts, we do

Resolved, That the citizens of the town of Newbern, in meeting assembled, do pledge ourselves to give said French no support, nor aid, nor employment, whereby he may receive one cent from us, a portion of the people of the South, of whom he has been so liberal in his abuse, and further that all our exertions shall be used with our fellow-citizens to influence them from patronising the said vessel, so that she shall go away without a barrel of freight.

Resolved, That the Masters and owners of lighters be requested not to lighter said vessel over the South.

Resolved, That the Intendant be requested to have the said vessel searched, and place a watch over her until she leaves the port.

Resolved, That our sister towns in this State be requested not to employ said vessel or any other owned by said French—nor countenance any individual connected with said Rodney French in any way whatever.

Resolved, That to that portion of the North who have manifested a disposition to carry out in good faith the fugitive slave law, we extend the hand of fellowship, and we shall always greet them with a hearty welcome.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to send a copy of these proceedings to said Rodney French.

Resolved, That the Newbern, North State Whig, Republican and Wilmington papers, be requested to publish these proceedings.

M. A. OUTTEN, Chairman.

WM. G. BRYAN, Secretary.

The Cincinnati Commercial says, that an irritable individual from the country called for his dinner at the Bank Exchange, in Cincinnati, on Saturday, and was seated at a table to await the approach of the viands. The provender at length appeared, and with it a clean white napkin. The man looked at the napkin with an eye that evinced a full concentration of thought upon the same, and said: "What do you mean, sir? A napkin, sir? A nap devil! Do you want to insult me by throwing down that thing that I can't afford a clean handkerchief of my own?" So saying, he jerked himself up from the table with rumbling mutterings of wrathful doom, and left the house.

THE REVOLVING PISTOL.—Col. Colt, the American gentleman, whose revolving pistols have excited so much attention in the Crystal Palace, has had a splendid diamond ring recently presented to him in London. We see by the American papers that the British Government has ordered a number of them for the use of our army in India, and the Cape of Good Hope.—Liverpool Times.

Sign for an Insurance Company.
If you would have your goods secured,
From fire and theft, insure your color;
Step in: all things are here insured,
Except your wife and daughter.

A NUmEROUS FAMILY.—The Richmond Dispatch, says: "We saw Blessington, the father of some 25 or 30 children, a day or two since, moving around in the city cleaning the lamps, with his red flannel shirt on, and carrying his ladder on his back, looking as happy as if there was not a care or trouble to disturb his peace of mind. He had five sons who fought through the Mexican war, and came back sound and well. He lives happily with his second wife, learns his numerous progeny to read and write, and cleans the lamps at a dollar a day."

CONTEMPORARIES.—What are the most unsocial things in the world? Mile-stones—you never see two of them together.
What animal has the greatest quantity of brains? The hog, of course, for he has a hoghead full.
Why is Sunday the strongest day in the week?—Because others are week days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.
Sept. 25—sch. Wake, Briggs, from New York, to Geo. Harris; with mize.

26—sch. M. Mahoney, Corson, 5 days from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harris; with mize.

26—sch. C. D. Ellis, Smith, from New York, to